

In the specification, please amend the following paragraphs as shown:

Paragraph at page 1, lines 5-12:

The present invention relates to a method for preparation of organic pigment fine particles with nanometer size, especially organic pigment fine crystal particles with nanometer size, comprising, preparing high concentrated solution of organic pigment by using organic solution ~~containing at least 50 volume %~~ or more composed of amide solvent, then pouring said solution into poor solvent flow to above mentioned organic pigment under stirring, and preparing high concentrated dispersion of nanometer size fine particles of said organic pigment.

Paragraph at page 5, line 9-22:

The present invention is (1) the method for preparation of high concentrated nanometer size fine particles of organic pigment comprising, after dissolving organic pigment in organic solvent ~~containing at least 50 volume %~~ composed of amide solvent, pouring the obtained pigment solvent into solution, which is compatible with said solvent and is poor solvent to the pigment, by vigorous stirring. Desirably, (2) the present invention is the method for preparation of high concentrated nanometer size fine particles of organic pigment of (1), wherein the organic pigment is azo pigment, phthalocyanine pigment, quinacridone pigment isoindolinone pigment, cyanine pigment,

merocyanine pigment, fullerene pigment, polycyclic aromatic compound or polydiacetylene pigment, furthermore desirably, (3) the present invention is the method for preparation of high concentrated nanometer size fine particles of organic pigment of (2), wherein the organic pigment is phthalocyanine pigment or quinacridone pigment.

Paragraph at page 5, line 23 to page 6, line 7:

And desirably, (4) the present invention is the method for preparation of high concentrated nanometer size fine particles of organic pigment of (1) to (3), wherein the amide solvent is at least the one selected from the group consisting of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 2-pyrrolidinone,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam, formamide, N-methylformamide, N,N-dimethylformamide, acetoamide, N-methylacetoamide, N,N-dimethylacetoamide, N-methylpropaneamide and hexamethylphosphotriamide, further desirably, (5) the present invention is the method for preparation of high concentrated nanometer size fine particles of organic pigment of (1) to (4), wherein employed poor solvent is water, alcohol solvents, ketone solvents, ether solvents, aromatic solvents, carbon disulfide, aliphatic solvents, nitrile solvents, sulfoxide solvents, halide solvents, ester solvents, ionic solution or mixed solution consisting of these two or more solvents, furthermore desirably, (6) the present invention is the method for preparation of the organic pigment of nanometer size

fine particles of organic pigment of (2) to (3), using solvent consisting of at least the one selected from the group consisting of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 2-pyrrolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, or a mixed amide organic solvent containing said solvents more than 50 volume% as a solvent for the organic pigment, and using water and/or alcoholic solvent as a poor solvent.

Paragraph at page 7, line 16-30:

A. A pigment which can apply the method for preparation of fine particle of pigment of the present invention is a pigment comprising, having sufficient solubility with an organic solvent ~~containing 50 volume % or more~~ consisting of amide solution, being compatibility with said amide solution such as water, alcohol solvents, ketone solvents, ether solvents, aromatic solvents, carbon disulfide, aliphatic solvents, nitrile solvents, sulfoxide solvents, halide solvents, ester solvents or ionic solution and being possible to exist a combination of solvents to be poor solvent for the pigment (definition: solubility is 1 $\mu$ mol/L or less). Concerning quinacridone pigments, phthalocyanine, in particular, metal phthalocyanine pigments or diazo pigments which become possible to apply the method for preparation of fine particle of pigment by using mixed poor solvents such as water and alcohol solvents e.g. lower alcohol, which carbon number is 4 or less, or acetone, it is very

advantageous, because nanometer size crystal particles of these pigments are very difficult to obtain by conventional methods.